

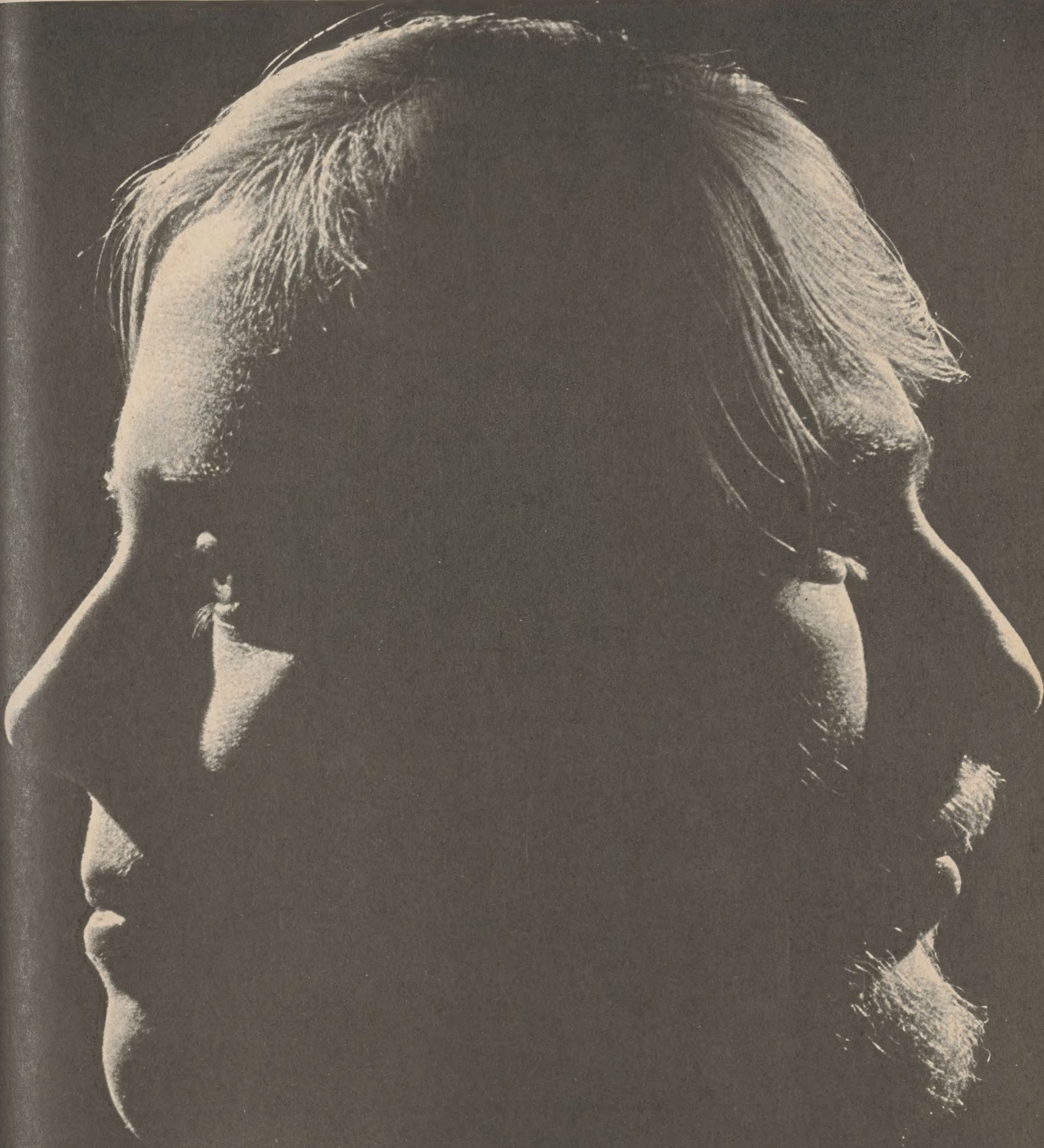
trudeau fuddles

The Gateway

as ottawa burns
—a.s.

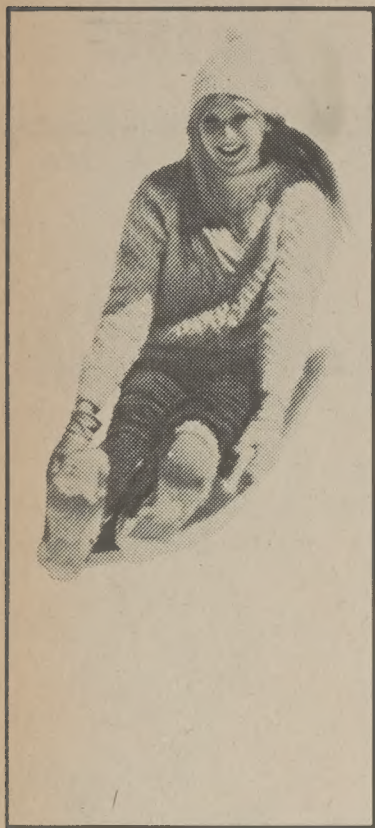
OL. LXI, No. 54 THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA, EDMONTON, CANADA

TUESDAY, MARCH 9, 1971, SIXTEEN PAGES



Terry Malanchuk photo

Toboggan



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With Tampax tampons, you know that there's never anything showing. No chafing or odor. They just give you real protection. And... confidence.

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short shorts

Committee for Quebec Political Rights to meet

A meeting of the Committee to Defend Political Rights in Quebec will be held at 7:30 in SUB 258 (workroom) to organize and discuss the visit of Chartrand.

DAGWOOD SUPPER

Varsity Christian Fellowship will sponsor a Dagwood Supper at 5 p.m. in the Faculty Lounge, 14th Floor Tory. Admission 75 cents.

SCIENCE STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION

Science Students' Association will present a discussion on: "The Computerization and Society—How Far Should it Go?" at 7:30 p.m. in V-107.

SOCIETY FOR THE NEW INTELLECTUAL

SNI will present Part 1 of a lecture on the novels of Ayn Rand at 7:30 p.m. in SUB 138.

HISTORY UNDERGRAD ASSOCIATION

The History Undergraduate Association will present a film, "The Indian Speaks" at 7:30 p.m. in TB-45. Discussion will follow.

COMMUTING STUDENT STUDY

Office of Institutional Research and Planning asks students who have been contacted by mail to come in to SUB 280 and complete the questionnaire as soon as possible from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. and pick up two free tickets to Student Cinema.

MODERN ICELANDIC LITERATURE

Andres Bjornsson, director-general of Icelandic State Radio and Television Services will present a lecture on "The Historical Novel in Modern Icelandic Literature" at 8:30 p.m. in TL-12.

EDMONTON CHAMBER MUSIC SOCIETY

The Edmonton Chamber Music Society will present a concert at 8:30 p.m. in Con Hall. Members only.

HINDU SOCIETY

Hindu Society does not sponsor Yoga classes as advertised in The Gateway of March 2.

POLLUTION MATERIALS CENTRE

The Department of Extension, 82 Ave. and 112 St., has started a collection of articles and books on pollution. For further information phone 439-2021, ext. 36.

STUDENTS FOR CHRISTIAN PERSPECTIVE

Rev. Vriend will speak to Students for Christian Perspective Thurs., Mar. 11 at 8 p.m. in T1-90.

WOMEN'S COMMITTEE EDMONTON SYMPHONY

The Women's Committee of the Edmonton Symphony Society will sponsor a concert preview Fri., Mar. 12 at Molson's Edmonton House, 104 Ave. and 121 St. at 9:45 a.m.

PSYCHOLOGY 202—PROJECT RESEARCH

A group from St. John's College needs to know more women who have had abortions. Ph. 489-3749 or 454-2862. All information kept confidential.

CAMPUS AUTO RALLYISTS

Campus Auto Rallyists will hold a rally Sun., March 14. Rallyists meet at 9:30 a.m. in the Jubilee parking lot. A meeting Wed., Mar. 17 at 7:30 p.m. in SUB 104 will elect new executive.

DEPARTMENT OF EXTENSION

A workshop designed for small group leadership will be held Mar. 14-19 at the Banff School of Fine Arts. Further information available at 439-2021, ext. 31.

STIMULATION TECHNIQUES WORKSHOP

A Simulation Techniques Workshop will be held Fri., Mar. 11 and Sat., Mar. 12 at the Department of Extension. Ph. 439-2021, ext. 46 or 42.

ARCTIC SUMMER SCHOOL

Boreal Institute and the Department of Extension will sponsor a summer school in Inuvik July 11-30. Further information at 439-2021.

DEPARTMENT OF DRAMA

The Paris American Academy, Paris, will sponsor a six week arts program from July 1 to August 12 on the

French Riviera. Detailed information available from Jacqueline Ogg, at 439-7308.

DEPARTMENT OF MUSIC

Kirsti Halinen will give a piano recital Fri., Mar. 12 at 4:30 p.m. in Con Hall.

An Hour of Music for Woodwind and Brass will be presented Sun., Mar. 14 at 3:30 p.m. in the Edmonton Public Library Theatre.

A Chamber Music Concert will be held at 8:30 p.m. Sun., Mar. 14 in Con Hall.

Pianist Brenda Kondach will give a recital at 8:30 p.m. in Con Hall, Mon., Mar. 15.

LEGAL AID

Free legal advice is available from 7:30 to 9 p.m. Tuesdays and Thursdays in SUB 272. Phone 432-5329.

RUGBY CLUB

U of A Rugby Club will be holding practices every Sunday in the ed gym from 3-5 p.m. New members welcome.

WOMEN'S LIB

For info on legal abortions and birth control call:

Carolyn—439-8666

Mary—465-3569

Jean—488-2420

or Tuesday evenings call 429-4463

STUDENTS' HELP

Students' Help has extended its hours — 9 a.m. to midnight in SUB 250 and will start a drop-in.

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SELF HYPNOSIS COURSE March 20, 21, & 27, SUB Council Chambers, Room 270. For further information ph. 488-8728.

MEDITATION Practice invokes knowledge, evokes insight. First year bi-monthly training course free. Write: MGNA, RR 2, Oliver, B.C.

TENNIS INSTRUCTOR WANTED, Riverside Tennis Club, Saskatoon requires a club instructor for the summer of 1971 with duties to commence May 1. Salary of \$1,200 is guaranteed. Apply by letter to: Lionel Wilson, 806 Ave. X N, Saskatoon, Sask.

WANTED: Customers—no experience necessary. Hobby Electronics Ltd. 10560 82 Ave. Ph. 439-4145.

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WANTED: A Principal for Administrative and Supervisory duties at the Robin Hood School (for retarded children). Box 1154, Sherwood Park. Application forms on request.

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To: Harold, the rebel Aggie, and Club Quaecumqueabsurdum. Much needed contribution received with gratitude. Peace.

From: The overworked, underpaid, underprivileged, underappreciated, unassuming, no longer needy secretary in the Agricultural Engineering General Office.

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Election of Graduate Student Representatives to General Faculties Council

Nominations for the position of Graduate Student Representatives on General Faculties Council will be accepted from Monday, March 8 to Thursday, March 11, 1971, inclusive, at the G.S.A. Office, Room 274, S.U.B. (office hours 1 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily).

Ten graduate students will be elected to sit on General Faculties Council, one from each of the ten faculties listed:

Agriculture, Arts, Business Administration and Commerce, Dentistry, Education, Engineering, Medicine, Pharmacy, Physical Education, Science.

Candidates may be nominated from one of the above faculties to run for representative of that faculty. Nominees must be registered in the Faculty of Graduate Studies and shall be eligible for nomination in one of the above faculties if his or her major research interest lies in a department connected with that particular faculty.

All nominations shall be in writing and shall be signed by the nominator and ten other graduate students from the faculty for which the nominee is standing for election, or by 20% of the graduate students in that faculty, and by the nominee, signifying his acceptance of the nomination.

Nominations close at 4:00 p.m., Thursday, March 11, 1971.

Elections for the positions of graduate student representatives to General Faculties Council will be held on March 18, 1971. Details as to election procedures and the names of nominees will be published in the Gateway prior to this date.

For nomination forms and further information, or in the case of any anomaly, please contact the G.S.A. Office, Room 274, S.U.B., phone 5329.

McKenzie finally hits the big time

550 disgusted voters spoiled their ballots

By ELLEN NYGAARD

Perseverance, in the true Horatio Alger tradition has finally paid off for Don McKenzie.

Although it was not a landslide victory, third year law student Don McKenzie and his slate won a majority on the third ballot in Thursday's students' union elections. It was McKenzie's second attempt at the presidency in as many years.

The new executive will consist of McKenzie, Dave Biltek as academic vice-president, Ian McDonnell as external vice-president, Frans Slatter as treasurer, Vera Radio as secretary, and Doug Black as co-ordinator.

Under the system of preferential balloting, a candidate (or in this case, a slate) must achieve a clear majority to win. If no one has a majority after the first choices on the ballots are counted,

the candidate with the fewest votes is eliminated, and second choices are counted.

It was only after third choices had been tabulated that McKenzie had gained 2,638 votes, followed by Tom Kofin's slate with 1,306 votes and George Kuschminder's with 988 votes.

John McInnis and company were eliminated on the first ballot with only 419 votes. The slate also loses their \$75 campaign deposit because they failed to poll ten per cent of the votes cast.

Ann McRae's slate was dropped after the second ballot with only 821 votes.

Probably the most remarkable statistic in the election results was the number of spoiled ballots. A "vote non-confidence" campaign instigated by several individuals on campus succeeded in collecting 211 spoiled ballots in

their garbage-bag ballot boxes at several major polls.

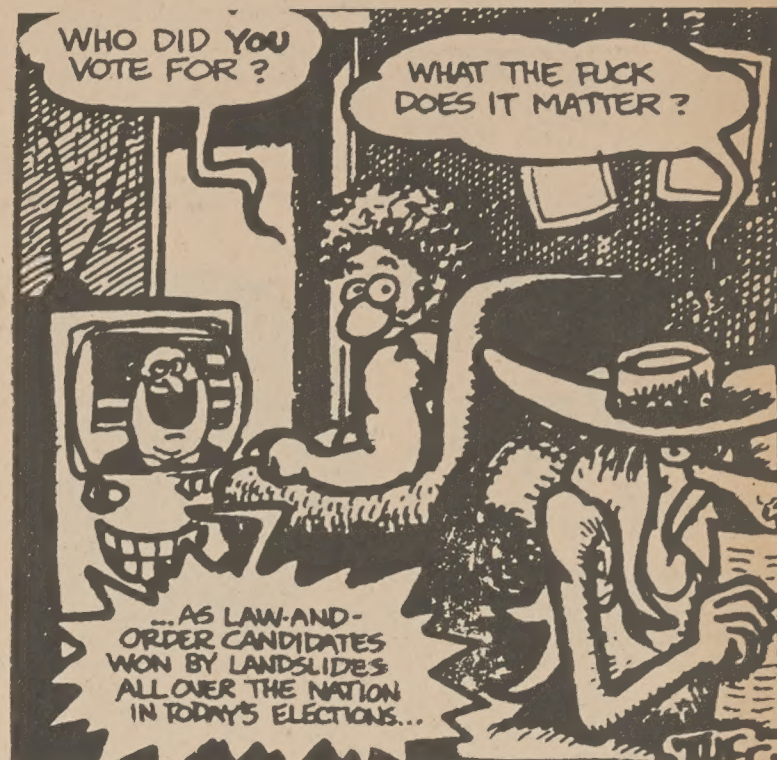
An additional 339 spoiled ballots showed up in the official ballot boxes. Some students involved with the campaign speculated that The Gateway editorial of March 2, advocating casting spoiled ballots, influenced the amazing gains made by the non-confidence campaign.

Because many students did not vote preferentially, or marked only their first and second choices, the second and third ballots increased the total spoiled to 814 after the second, and 1,686 after the third.

Apparently dissatisfaction with the slate system was widespread. Comments written on ballots collected in the garbage bags included numerous obscenities, including "Fuck the clique system."

Some disgusted voters wrote longer comments. "This election is a farce and anyone who would seriously consider voting in it would be mentally deficient. The students' council is inefficient and is a farce as well. I protest," said one student.

"The slate system is neither representative nor efficient, nor can an entire slate of competent people be assured. I don't think an entire slate of competent peo-



ple exists in this election," said another.

One individual had second thoughts after voting, and added this note to the garbage bag: "I've voted and wish to disqualify my ballot. Signed, B.A."

Returning Officer Chris Williams has extreme reservations

about the slate system, the balloting procedure, in fact, about the whole mess. Williams intends to present a lengthy brief to the Discipline, Interpretation, and Enforcement Board (DIE) this week in an effort to establish an interpretation of the election's validity.



McKENZIE, BILTEK, SLATTER, AND RADIO
... the clique that clicked

Fees division admits error but continues to bill grads

Grad student teaching assistants who took a summer course last year are being asked to pay a false assessment of \$170 in tuition fees.

Grad students working for the university as teaching assistants or service assistants have their tuition fees waived for 12 months as part of their contract with the university. Because of their teaching responsibilities they usually take only two courses instead of their allotted graduate course load of three. However, they are assessed the full \$500 tuition for the winter session. To make up the other course, many teaching assistants take a third full course during the summer session.

This fall (1970), students who had taken a summer course received notices that they owed \$170 for summer course tuition. The notice stated that the maximum allowable tuition remission was \$500, rather than the 12 months remission stipulated in their contract.

One student, Rod Clifton, went to the Fees Division and pointed out the mistake, that he was a TA with 12 months free tuition and didn't owe \$170 for the summer course. They agreed.

Another student, Everett Griffin, went to the Fees Division and successfully pointed out the mistake for the second time.

A third student, Doug Mustard, continued to receive mimeographed notices that he owed \$170, along with a threat that his registration would be cancelled.

He has now received a notice, also mimeographed, that his registration would be cancelled March 10 if the \$170 plus a \$5 late payment fee were not paid by then.

There are two possible interpretations for the university's actions. Either the Fees Division having been informed of the mistake at least twice, has not bothered to correct the error in all cases, or they still hope to collect.

SU may face \$240,000 housing loss

By BOB BLAIR

After having invested \$240,000 in its proposed housing project, the students' union is having difficulty getting the loan needed to go ahead with the project.

Both the provincial government and the Board of Governors have refused to co-sign for the \$5½ million loan. However, Jim Humphries, head of students' union housing, was quite emphatic in defending the university in the matter. The Board of Governors is unable to make financial arrangements without the approval of the provincial cabinet, and in this case, they failed to receive it.

Humphries said that in other matters, he has received the fullest co-operation from the university administration.

He said that for political reasons, the provincial government likes to spread CMHC loans around in more or less equal amounts to different areas. Thus it will give as much to university residences in Lethbridge as in Edmonton even though U of

Lethbridge may have difficulty filling its residences. This he felt was at least part of the reason the government was reluctant to co-sign a CMHC loan to the students' union.

Humphries said "this is an important refusal because it will mean we will have to pay a much higher interest rate." The higher interest rate together with the recently instituted city tax on residences will cost the residents of the apartment an extra \$20 per month.

The students' union is presently working on a leaseholders agreement from the Board of Governors for the land on which the project is to be built. This would be as weak an agreement as the union could make and still be able to use the land as collateral.

Humphries said that once the leaseholders agreement was obtained, there was every reason to believe that the union could get the needed loan. It would have been impossible last fall, he said, since money simply was not

available then. There is always a chance that the union will still be unable to obtain the money. Humphries has set April 21 as a deadline for obtaining it.

However, students' union treasurer, Willie Heslop, has apparently failed to get together with Humphries on what the facts are.

Heslop said that the provincial government does not like the students' union to get involved in this because if the union failed to meet its responsibilities, the Board of Governors, and therefore indirectly the government, would be responsible for the loan.

He said the government simply would not go along with any plan for the housing project until the union is independent of it. The students' union is considering this possibility.

Heslop said the idea of using the leaseholders agreement for collateral would be out of the question since failure to meet its obligation would mean the union would lose control of the land.

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Maoists removed by Campus Security

By BOB BEAL

Two members of the Canadian Student Movement were evicted by Campus Security from the Central Academic Building last Thursday afternoon after allegedly causing a disturbance.

The Canadian Student Movement is the student wing of the Canadian Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist).

The two, Ian Walker and "Manuel," began distributing literature and talking to people in Central Academic Building about noon Thursday.

They attracted a crowd of up to 50 people during the afternoon. Many of the spectators stayed at the literature stand for one or two hours for discussion with the CSM members or to harangue them. One of the bystanders remarked "I have never seen a class with nearly this much activity."

About 3:30 p.m. two plainclothes Campus Security officers, Sgt. Giebert and one other, appeared and asked if the two had

permission to distribute literature. They said they did not have permission and did not know that they were required to have permission. They told the officers to check to see if they had permission and if permission was necessary.

The two officers phoned Dr. D. G. Tyndall, vice-president for finance and administration and the administrative officer in charge of Campus Security.

Dr. Tyndall told the officers to tell the CSM members that if they did not leave the building the city police would be called and trespass charges laid against them.

When the officers returned and ordered them to pack up their literature and leave, Walker and Manuel asked the crowd if they wanted the pair to leave. The two left when it became apparent they could not win the support of the crowd. Some bystanders told them that they would like them to stay but they should first get permission.

Dr. Tyndall said Campus

Security investigated the situation after receiving complaints from students. He said that since the two were not students of the university, they should have obtained his permission to operate the literature stand in a university building.

Dr. Tyndall said there was no problem with this sort of situation except in university buildings and if complaints were received. He admitted the issue of freedom of speech might be involved especially when dealing with political groups.

He said he expected Campus Security personnel to use their discretion when dealing with such a situation and not to base their actions simply on complaints from people who might be politically motivated.

Sci Rep WANTED

Nominations are open for the position of student rep on science faculty council. bio sci M138 A. Deadline for nominations is Wed., March 17 at 4:30 p.m.

The election will be held in bio sci M138A on Fri., March 26.

The election (both candidacy and voting) is open to all science students (not exclusively to SSA members).

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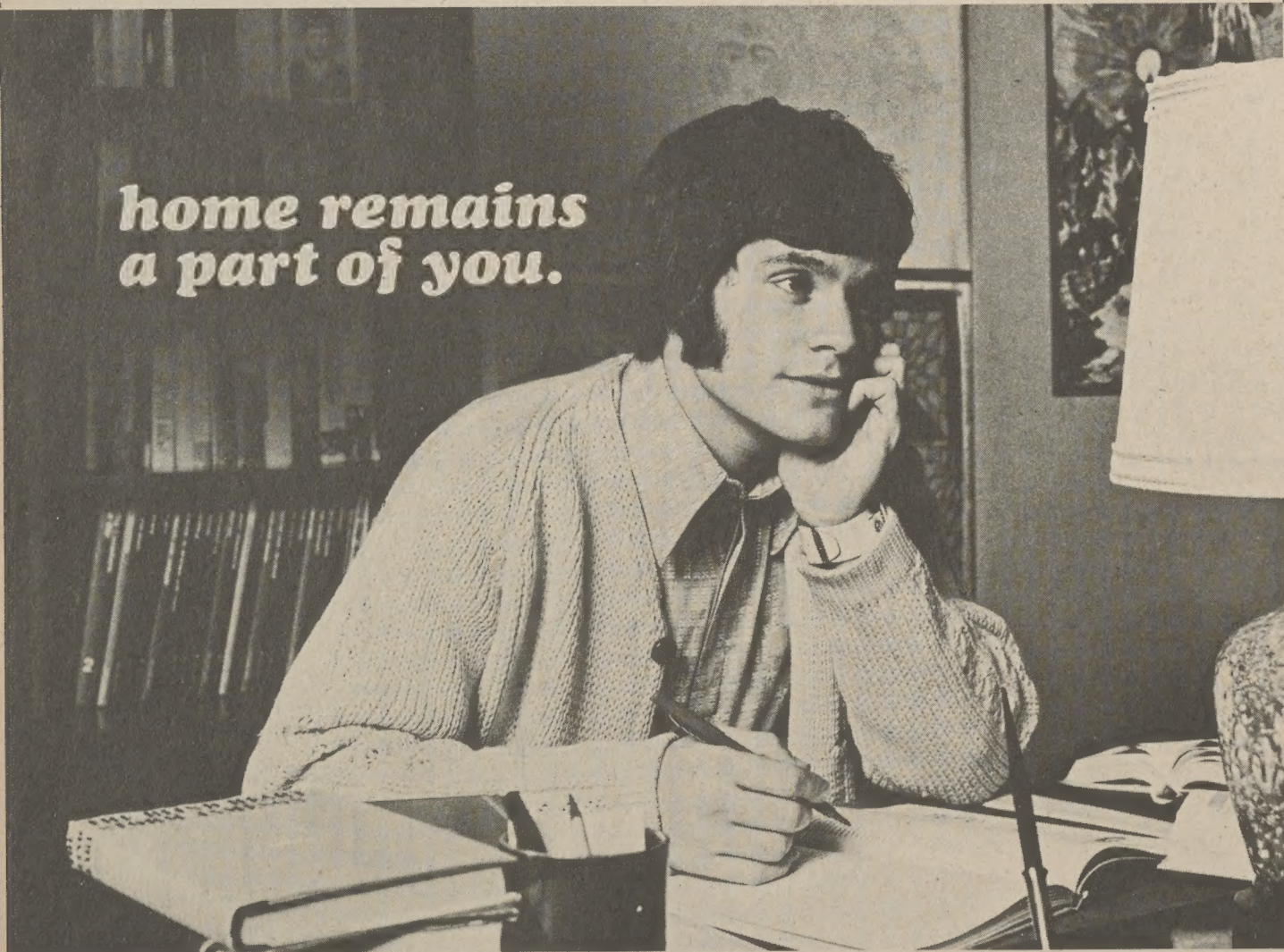
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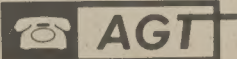
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Grad students not admitted

By DOROTHY CONSTABLE

Graduate students in English were denied admittance to a departmental meeting concerned with the selection of a new department chairman last Wednesday.

The English department, in March, 1970, made provision for the seating of 20 students—10 graduate students and 10 undergraduate students, provided that the department approved the election procedures to ensure that those elected would be representative.

On February 3 this year the graduate students, after having held an election, requested that the department recognize their representatives. At last Wednesday's meeting, the item was not placed on the agenda for consideration.

Department chairman Dr. R. G. Baldwin said the reason for

this was that it was a special meeting. A vote of 22 to 13 defeated a motion to admit grad students as participants. A second motion to allow them to remain at the meeting as observers was defeated 26 to 16.

The students then presented a statement at the meeting which read: "Given the fact that student representation has been approved, and that all that is required is department approval of our election procedures, we feel that the department's refusal to allow us into this meeting is against the spirit of the principle of student representation and an act of bad faith on the part of the department."

"In view of this action we feel we shall have to take further actions which may result in unfavourable publicity for the department."

Dr. Baldwin said the purpose of the meeting was for the "full

time staff to discover their collective mind" (presumably to make a recommendation to the selection committee about the choice of department head), and stressed that the meeting was concerned with internal problems. "If students had already been seated it would have been a different matter," he said. "As soon as they turned up they expected to be received with open arms."

Dr. Baldwin said he felt a month's lapse was not an undue delay after 18 months. (The students said the issue had remained unresolved for only 12 months.) "There was no attempt to delay the issue. Each day of the month can be accounted for."

This month however was of particular concern to the graduate students because of the selection of a new department head. There was some concern that the department would recommend that Dr. Edward Rose be selected despite the fact that the graduate students opposed Dr. Rose by a considerable majority (47 to 15).

The grad students said there had been a "long standing tradition not to let students have representation" in the department, and that there had always been some sort of distance between faculty and students, "as if the faculty had something to hide."

Since last week the department has agreed to hold a meeting to consider the election procedures. The students said they understood that at the last meeting E. J. H. Green, associate dean of arts and head of the selection committee, had "chastised" the department for not allowing for "student input." If the election procedures are approved, the grad students will be seated.

Hodgson delivers Northland declaration of independence

"People in the south developed the north for the economic benefit of the south and then say that they are trying to protect the north. The territories must be developed by people who are a part of the north and concerned with its future," says Stuart Hodgson.

Hodgson, the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories, spoke Wednesday in Dinwoodie. About 50 persons heard the Commissioner deliver a lecture on the development of the Territories.

Until an oil discovery at Norman Wells in 1921 the Territories were under the jurisdiction of the R.C.M.P. The oil discovery prompted

the appointment of six senior civil servants to govern the area from Ottawa.

In 1953 a N.W.T. Act amendment provided 3 elected officials along with 5 appointed civil servants to the territorial council.

A series of amendments to the act during the fifties seated ten elected and 4 appointed council by 1970.

Hodgson spoke also on the educational system in the Northwest Territories. The \$28 million education budget provides for a complete elementary and secondary school system although some students of smaller communities may have to go to centrally-located hostels.

UBC to host foreign students

"Seeing Ourselves as Others See Us" will be the theme of the 1971 International Conference on Foreign Student Affairs. The conference will be held at the University of British Columbia May 11-14.

The Conference has been structured to facilitate a three-way communication between

overseas students, Canadian and American students, and University staff. It is concerned with the difficulties that foreign students may have in adapting to the academic and social demands of life in Canada and the U.S.A.

Existing living and education programs will be examined and solutions will be sought for the problems that remain.

The registration fee for the five-day conference is \$17.50 per student plus room and board at \$6.50 per day. The total cost is \$50.

Fifteen students will be chosen from Alberta: 6 from Edmonton. Interested students may contact David Gue, 202 University Hall or phone 432-4145.

Slots need filling

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- 1. EDUCATION—SEMINAR IN TEACHING (3-3)***
The Seminar on Teaching is a required course for all students preparing for teaching. This course is a prerequisite for the Professional Semester. In addition to the theoretical aspects of the course, the laboratory phase requires that students work in a school(s) for a minimum of 30 hours during the session. The grading for this course will be on a credit/non credit basis.
- 2. EDUCATION 4020—EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY (3-0)* (Psy. 2020)**
Psychology of the child and adolescent in the school with reference to the development during later childhood and adolescence, to adolescent personality, social psychology and the classroom, human intelligence and learning.
*The numbers in brackets indicate the equivalent semester hours of each course. Because of reduced total time, the actual hours will be 1 1/4 hours lecture each day for each course plus 6 hours lab per week for Education 3160.

WHO IS ELIGIBLE:

- 1) Education 3160**—All students who have successfully completed at least two (2) years of Arts and Science. Students who are holders of an Arts and Science degree or who expect to complete the requirements for a degree in Arts and Science in the near future are also eligible.
- 2) Education 4020**—All education students or students who qualify for admission to the Faculty of Education at the end of the Spring Semester, 1971.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

The University of Lethbridge, Lethbridge, Alberta
Dr. Eric Mokosch
on or before April 9, 1971.

Pop Symphony went electric; Are there real advantages?

The electronic media offer to symphonic music a whole new dimension, the extension of old sounds into new spaces and the creation of new music on the basis of the old.

This is why last Wednesday's experiment under Lawrence Leonard was of such interest and importance. The use of multiple microphones and mixers, of tonal changes and artificial dimensional separations has already brought to stereo records new heights of symphonic sound. So, similarly, should it be possible to extend the confines of a live symphony to a greater musical experience. And to an extent this was what was attempted by Messrs. Leonard and Zeffert.

With eight visible banks of speakers, 12 microphones on stage, and a maze of wiring and

panels, the symphony filled the auditorium more completely than it ever had before.

The program was broad and mixed starting with the *Jubilee Overture* composed by the orchestra's own Malcolm Forsyth and under his baton. This work, is lively and contemporary and a commendation to Mr. Forsyth's talents, however in many respects it seemed to lack a certain sense of full orchestration, it was one of those pieces which displays various sections of the orchestra but never seems quite to tap the full strength laying dormant in the massive ensemble.

The second piece was also a light contemporary work by a young British composer. This *Romanian Rhapsody*, which was scored for solo violin and orchestra provided an opportunity for a more spectacular though not necessarily successful technique, that of moving the sound auditorium. Personally, I found this added nothing to the music and proved only a distraction, but it certainly displayed the control that was made better use of later in the program. For when the strings began the first movement of Bach's Third Brandenburg, there was an added resonance in that vast sound absorbing auditorium that had never been there before so that the piece sounded more like it should, limited in dimension as if played in a small salon.

The quality of the choice of music was excellent, for excerpts from Mussorgsky's *Pic-*

tures At An Exhibition followed in appropriate splendor, again with the brass coming from behind you. The electronics also aided in the playing of a 17th century brass sonata, the two opposing choirs crossing with each other from opposite sides of the auditorium. The work we had all been waiting for, the Tchaikovsky 1812 *Overture* seemed somewhat of a disappointment for although there may have been subtle movements and changes throughout the piece, it might have been better done by the orchestra alone. There were some bad tonal changes and some less than adequate fidelity, but it was a more than worthy experiment, something that should be repeated and improved.

The electronics does strange things to a simple orchestra, it certainly can improve resonance and tone, and it enables a greater spacial separation than is normally possible, so that the various orchestral voids may be better separated and heard. But it also always means a loss in fidelity; more than this, the amplification of a specific section causes any inadequacies in that section to be more apparent. For example, in many places, it was quite clear that the violins were not quite together.

It is an interesting tool, but one with special characteristics, something that gives the conductor another, vaster instrument with which he can add to the sound of his orchestra.

— Dan Kenway

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'Dunn & McCashen' album is tight, well-written



DON DUNN, TOXEY FRENCH, TONY MCCASHEN
... making it

From reading my last few record reviews, you folks out there might be getting the mistaken impression that I am a naturally mean person. Nothing could be further from the truth as the following review will show.

Dunn & McCashen
by Don Dunn and Tony McCashen

"There is the problem of getting through. Tony and I, let's face it, we haven't made it yet."

Well if Dunn and McCashen haven't made it yet, this, their second and latest album, should certainly help them along. It is a collection of ten well-written, tightly played cuts that should more than establish them as figures to be reckoned with in the recording industry.

Dunn and McCashen are two of what the Columbia Records promotional department calls "singer/songwriters."

Briefly, their background is as follows. They first got together in 1967 in a group called "Deep

Six" that played in and around Los Angeles and San Francisco. But it didn't last long chiefly because Don Dunn, lead singer of that group, was drafted.

Following Dunn's discharge for color-blindness, he and McCashen got together and wrote and starred for a while. This period ended with "Hitchcock Railway" which they wrote and which was immediately recorded by Joe Cocker and Jose Feliciano.

They then got their own recording contract and cut an album ("with strings and things," says Dunn) which got reasonable reviews but very few sales. While it didn't make them rich, it did bring them to the attention of one or two biggies in the recording industry who signed them for a second album, this time produced by Toxy French, who had just finished working on the score of "Midnight Cowboy."

The result is what we now have before us.

There are a few truly fine songs on this good album. The best is "Alright in the City," which has also been released as a single. This song shows very

well the tension and tone of competitive life in the city. The rhythms and driving vocal line especially lend a kind of threatening urgency to the piece.

"Just One Good Woman" is a strange little song about a man melting wax on a city street. "He's an expert in his field" they say, but just what his field is we are left to worry about, somewhat uncomfortably, too.

Generally, the lyrics are above average for popular music. Excepting such wonders as Simon and Garfunkel, Bob Dylan, and that crew, the majority of pop writers write absolute tripe. Fresh air always smells sweet when it blows through an old and enclosed attic.

My only real complaint is that the background scoring sometimes is a bit extraneous. There's too much going on that doesn't really heighten the effect or clarify the message in a few places. However, other than this minor flaw, the back-up orchestration is fine—clear and biting and definitely integrated into the music.

—Ross Harvey

CANADIAN BROADCASTING CORPORATION
SOCIÉTÉ RADIO-CANADA

Box 500, Station "A",
Toronto 1, Ontario.
February 18th, 1971

Dear Viewer:

Thank you for writing to us about "Monty Python's Flying Circus". Let me assure you that the program was not taken off our network because we were unhappy with it.

The fact is that we had been negotiating for nearly two years for "The World We Live In", a 26-week colour series based on the Time-Life books and dealing with the topical subject of ecology, and when these negotiations were successful our aim was to schedule it as quickly as possible.

It is our intention to schedule the remaining six or seven episodes of "Monty Python's Flying Circus" as soon as possible. Needless to say, we are looking for a time period after 9:00 p. m. because of the content of the show, and a period that would allow us to carry the remainder of the series in consecutive weeks. When that time period is found it will be given good promotion.

Thank you very much for the interest you have shown in this series.

Yours sincerely,

(Mrs.) C. Masters,
Research Assistant,
Audience Relations.

CM/cl



—Terry Malanchuk photo

WHAT IS A PICTURE of a pastoral "winter wonderland" doing on the arts pages? You may well ask. But the answer is simple my friends; are not both photography and indeed nature herself forms of art? Of course they are! Also, we had this huge gaping hole in our page that had to be filled somehow, and as we had no copy, we used a photo. Simple, eh?

SOME OF YOU MAY REMEMBER seeing an article on Monty Python's Flying Circus on these pages a while back. In it, you were all urged to write to the CBC on this matter and tell them what you think. Forget it. Following my own advice I wrote in and got, in return, the beautiful "form letter" that you see above. So pretend that you've written and then read this letter and you'll get exactly the same effect (well, almost). Remember the good ol' days when public agencies at least respected you enough to talk to you?

ABOLISHIONISTS

SUFFRAGETTES

WOMEN'S LIBERATION

By DOROTHY CONSTABLE
of The Gateway



The problems and attitudes encountered by the early feminist movements were as common to all the movements of that time as they are to contemporary liberation movements.

The feminist movement progressed through several periods. In one period the most commonly demanded right was higher education; in another, access to the professions; in a third, the vote. But the essential change demanded has always been the same — that women be granted autonomy or the right to be recognized as an individual in their own right and that the women's "sphere" be defined by women.

The feminist movement was essentially a middle class movement. The women shared middle class ideology on all issues aside from feminism, so even the course that feminism took was guided largely by this ideology. Thus patriarchy as the basis of the social structure was not even questioned, let alone attacked.

The movement was interested mainly in legislative reforms, such as giving women the vote and equal pay for equal work. It did not try, or at least did not concentrate its energies on changing structures or attitudes. But it was the first step towards the liberation of women.

Here women first learned to organize and hold public meetings

The abolition movement in the U.S. was the first meeting-ground for women. It was here that women first learned to organize, to hold public meetings and to conduct petition campaigns; it was here they first won the right to speak in public. All these things had been for centuries simply something "women didn't do."

As a result these women came under strong attack — many fellow abolitionists urged the women to stop for fear it would endanger the credibility of the abolition movement. Angelina Grimke, one of the pioneers of the woman's rights movement wrote in reply to one such plea:

"We cannot push Abolitionism forward with all our might *until* we take the stumbling block out of the road . . . You may depend upon it, tho' to meet *this* question *may appear* to be turning out of our road, that *it is not*. *IT IS NOT*: we *must* meet it and meet it now . . . Why, my dear brothers can you not see the deep laid scheme of the clergy against us as lecturers? . . . If we surrender the right to *speak* in public this year, we must surrender the right to petition next year, and the right to *write* the year after, and so on. What *then* can *woman* do for the slave, when she herself is under the feet of man and shamed into *silence*."

The industrial revolution had a profound effect on the feminist movement. Industrial workers were interested very little in the vote. What was important to these women was bet-

pay for their labor, security from fire and machine hazards or the unwanted attentions of foreman, and a chance to go home to their families before complete exhaustion had taken over.

The growth of industry, however, served to broaden the distinctions between men's and women's occupations and to provoke some thinking about the significance and permanence of their respective "spheres."

Women typically did the work which had always been assigned to them. They were the primary labor force in such industries as textile plants. Here they were welcomed with open arms as a supply of cheap labor—into male dominated fields such as typesetting they were denied admittance.

The industrial revolution came—and feminine qualities went

The industrial revolution contradicted the stereotype of the weak, delicate woman, but the myth persisted. Rose Schneiderman spoke at a meeting in response to the fears of a senator that women would lose their "feminine qualities" if given the vote.

"We have women working in the foundries, stripped to the waist, if you please, because of the heat. Yet the Senator says nothing about these women losing their charm. They have got to retain their charm and delicacy, and work in the foundries. Of course you know the reason they are employed in the foundries is that they are cheaper and work longer hours than men. Women in the foundries, for instance, stand for 13 or 14 hours in the terrible steam and heat with their hands in hot starch. Surely these women won't lose any more of their beauty and charm by putting a ballot in a ballot box once a year than they are likely to lose standing in the foundries all year round."

The principal significance of the industrial revolution for the feminist movement, however, was to free middle class women from much of their housework. Large numbers of immigrants, drawn to the United States because of industrialism, entered the labor market as domestic help.

The ensuing release of middle-class women from domestic chores gave them the leisure time necessary for self-education and reform activities. In pursuing these activities they met with incredible prejudice. The feminist movement began to grow.

Conventions were held and an ideology formed

In 1848 the first convention to discuss equal rights for women was held in Seneca Falls. For the next ten years conventions were held across the country with such frequency that the women were charged with doing nothing but talk. Having stated their dissatisfaction, perhaps

there was nothing else to do at this stage but to agree on what they wanted to achieve and to develop an "ideology" to refute their critics and win new adherents.

The early movement showed little interest in getting the vote. Primary issues included the control by women of their own property and earnings, guardianship in case of separation or divorce, divorce itself, opportunity for education and employment, the attainment of legal status which would allow them to sue or bear witness, and the destruction of the concept of female inferiority as perpetuated by established religion.

These issues gradually became resolved and more and more emphasis was placed on winning the vote until this became the sole objective of the feminist movement.

A large number of suffragists came to have, in common with the founders of the first women's colleges, a belief that giving women the vote would open up a whole golden age, just as the first proponents of higher education believed that higher education would be a panacea.

The right to higher education was one of the feminists' easiest victories, although this too met opposition. Higher education was advocated on the grounds that it would make women better wives and mothers, not that it would open new opportunities for them.

Thus teaching became one of the first professions open to women as merely an extension of their already defined "sphere"—that of "mothers." The fight for entrance to professions such as medicine and law was a much longer, harder fight because it was a much greater challenge to the defined role of women.

Near the end of the century the suffragist movement began to stagnate. The annual woman suffrage amendment in Congress disappeared and it became increasingly clear that suffrage would never be won on a state-by-state campaign. Thousands of petitions had been circulated and subsequently ignored.

Britain takes the lead to revive the stagnating movement

In Britain, the feminist movement, dissatisfied with such outworn methods as parlor meetings, presenting petitions to parliament and querying candidates for election, began to search for new tactics. Under Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst they sought the deliberate provocation of violent police reprisals, embarrassment of government leaders, arrests and hunger strikes. Public opinion began to sway in their favor as police calmly and rather unwittingly made martyrs of the women.

Seeing their success, a parallel movement was formed in the United States — The Wo-

men's Political Union (later the Women's Party).

Carrie Chapman Catt, unconvinced that military tactics should be used in the United States, became the leader of the National American Woman Suffrage Association and began to organize the association which by this time was falling apart at the seams. She chose to pull the organization together and worked behind the scenes for the passage of the suffrage amendment.

The Women's Party began picketing the White House. All went quietly until the United States entered the First World War and the Women's Party (composed largely of Quakers) began carrying anti-war pickets such as "Democracy should begin at home." Violence erupted. The subsequent arrests and hunger strikes had their desired effect. From then on a victory was certain.

Of course there were those against the movement

It is interesting to notice who opposed woman suffrage. Two of the principal opponents were the liquor interests and big businesses, although the latter were certainly more discreet.

Suffrage associations had long been associated with the temperance unions; in fact there were many strictly women's temperance unions. The liquor interests felt threatened by the possibility of such a segment of the population entering the electorate and spent large sums of money to "fix" results in many of the state referenda.

Large industries depended on a large supply of cheap expendable labor and women filled the bill admirably. They were afraid that if women got the vote they would vote together for the improvement of working conditions and better wages.

Finally women received the franchise

However, once women got the vote the suffrage associations disbanded, women never did vote as a bloc, and the conditions which the large industries feared never did come about. Women are still the largest component of the marginal labor force.

The feminist movement succeeded in getting the vote and improving the status of women under law but beyond that it accomplished nothing. Women's primary role was still that of wife and mother; the structure of the family was never questioned. Although women's position under the law was considerably improved the attitudes and structures which defined the position of women were never sufficiently challenged to allow for any lasting or significant change.

A Strategy for Women

(by Mary Trew, member of Vancouver Women's Liberation Alliance and the Young Socialists).

The past decade has been one of world-wide struggle for liberation; it has been the most intense period of social convulsion in this century. Peoples and nations around the world are uniting in revolutionary ferment against the oppressive nature of capitalism. In the last ten years, we have seen a youth movement grow from small-scale rebellions against a number of rotten institutions into a powerful revolt of youth on a global scale.

As each oppressed group in turn discovered the nature of its oppression under capitalism and imperialism, so women have discovered that they too thirst for free and fully human lives, for self-determination and an end to their oppression as women. They are uniting to demand more of the rights and human dignity that they have been denied since the dawn of class society. The inability of capitalism to meet the demands and needs of women is becoming ever more apparent to the women's liberation movement; and this movement has enormous potential as a powerful lever to be used against a society which oppresses not just women but the entire human race. The question which socialists must answer is this: how do we help this movement to fulfil its potential? What is the best strategy for the liberation of women?

The Emergence

The roots of the women's liberation movement lie in the inherent contradictions of capitalism. The possibility now exists for women to have greater freedom than ever before and yet they remain in shackles. A shorter part of a woman's life span is devoted to her traditional role as childbearer and childrearer, and the material means exist to liberate women from all the most onerous aspects of childcare and housework. Medical science is now capable of giving women control over their bodies to a degree never before possible in human history. More and more are entering institutions of higher learning and acquiring professional skills.

Yet these developments only sharpen the contrast between the potential for the liberation of women and the actuality of their oppression. Women continue to be defined almost solely through their roles as wife and mother, and childcare and housework remain almost totally the realm of "woman's world". Women are used as guinea pigs by the profit-hungry drug monopolies and are denied the right to choose when and whether they will bear a child. University degrees and professional training lead women to low-paying jobs and to constant confrontations with sexual discrimination. More and more women are coming to understand their profound social economic and psychological oppression and the narrow, restricted future which lies before them in this society. It is no accident that the women's liberation movement began among students, professional and more materially privileged women; they are in the best position to sense the appalling discrepancies between their potential and actual situations and they are the freest to act against these injustices.

Its Potential

The women's liberation movement has the potential to reach out to all women, to draw them into an anti-capitalist struggle and towards the socialist solution. The movement can reach far beyond its present boundaries to the working class women who are by far the most oppressed in our society. They are the hardest hit by wage discrimination and are used as a pool of cheap labour; they are the greatest victims of the oppressive abortion laws and of the lack of freely available birth control information and devices; and it is they who suffer most harshly under the double burden of full-time worker and full-time homemaker.

No series of reforms, however far-reaching, can eradicate women's oppression, for it is deeply embedded in the foundations of the capitalist system itself. As the movement grows, more and more women are becoming aware of their common enemy -- aware that it is the capitalist system which sustains and benefits from their oppression.

It is in this context of the nature of women's oppression and the potential of the movement as a revolutionary force that we must determine the way forward for the movement, determine a strategy.

Program

The demands upon which the women's liberation movement must be built are an essential aspect of this discussion. Unless the demands which we put forward speak to the real needs of women, hit at the real source of their oppression, we will be unable to mobilize the women of this country to propel the struggle forward.

Four themes stand as the programmatic basis of the movement. They are:

1. Women must have complete control of their bodies. Freely available birth control information and devices. Government research to provide safe contraceptives. The

removal of all restrictions on abortion -- free abortion on demand.

2. Special measures to ensure that women have complete access to educational facilities. Abolition of fees, and an income for students. Universal coeducation. Special encouragement in analytical fields. Write women back into history -- tell the truth about women. Abolition of all forms of sex discrimination in the schools.

3. Women must be freed from their traditional responsibility for the child. The government should provide free 24-hour child care centres which would permit women to seek employment outside the home. A state wage for those who choose to be homemakers.

4. Complete equality for women at work. Equal pay for equal work. Paid maternity leave. Preferential hiring and admission to certain types of educational programs to compensate for women's secondary status and psychological conditioning.

This programmatic basis of the Women's Liberation Movement speaks to the real needs of women in this country and throughout the world, and it is around these demands that the movement will develop in an anti-capitalist direction.

Developments

In this early stage of its development the movement suffers from a certain degree of inexperience and inadequate leadership. Some women approach their oppression in a highly personal and unpolitical way; they develop strategies of psychological readjustment and anti-men attitudes, or they restrict their activities to small consciousness raising groups or communes. Some take the "revolutionary purity" approach, excluding any women who have not reached what they consider "revolutionary consciousness." These mistaken

strategies and blind-alley developments are for the most part symptoms of growing pains within this young movement.

In Canada at present, only a very small number of women have been mobilized in the independent women's liberation groups. Although the groups do exist in all the major centres and in many smaller centres across the country, they are still largely in the process of defining themselves, their programs and their strategies. By and large they have been unsuccessful in orienting themselves toward working class women and newly radicalizing women in such a way as to draw these forces solidly into the groups on a committed basis. Their still-small size stands in contrast to the enormous potential of the movement. Although it is true that the vast majority of Canadian women do not yet see that it is capitalism which oppresses them, in ever-increasing numbers they are becoming aware that they are denied certain rights, and they are ready to fight for them. Individual frustration and anguish are turning into rebellious anger and a desire for action.

What kind of movement?

The most important basic characteristic of the emerging women's liberation movement, which gives it such revolutionary implications, is its independence. The movement is related to and interconnected with, other struggles -- the youth rebellion, the student power movement, Black and Chicano liberation, the struggle against the war in Indochina, trade union struggles -- but it has its own dynamic, its own demands, its own organizational forms. Its fate is directly dependent on the evolution of other struggles. For the first time in decades, women are saying that they are willing to wait for anyone else to take up their struggle, and that they are unwilling to subordinate their demands to other

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Women's Liberation

of any other struggle. Women's auxiliaries are dead! Live the women's liberation movement!

There are some tendencies within the left who hold that independent women's organizations promote divisions in the working class. In so doing, they ignore the fact that the development of independent women's groups has proven to be a necessary and very progressive step. It has provided a vehicle for women to break from their traditional subordination. It has drawn into the struggle women who have no previous political experience.

Within these groups, women are learning to become leaders, theoreticians, organizers; they are developing the skills, learning the skills and gaining the experience society has deprived them of. Within these organizations, women are achieving a dignity and confidence as human beings. These groups are, in fact, a training ground for the struggles ahead. Far from fostering divisions within the movement, this process brings far more women to a consciousness about the oppressive nature of our system for themselves and for all people than would otherwise be possible.

Leading the movement

Although innumerable women have been affected to some extent by the rapidly-growing women's liberation movement, have become actively involved in its ongoing activities. To enable them to do so, it is first of all essential that a women's liberation group be internally democratic; the general membership must have control, and the leadership must be responsible to that membership; i.e., accountable for its actions. Clique leaderships, such as those in the Vancouver Women's Caucus and the Toronto Women's Liberation Movement, rob the new movement of its vitality and energy. While women who come to these groups may not

have a great deal of political experience, they are very conscious of their own oppression, and will not be led by the nose any longer -- by the educational system, by the government, or by other women, attempting to manipulate them. These women come to the movement because they want to fight for control of their lives, and will settle for nothing less than full rights within the organizational forms of the movement.

Wherever there are clique leaderships or inner circles of decision-makers, new women, and women with different political perspectives from the self-appointed leadership, will never become integrated into the group or into the movement. The problem of new women coming to one or two meetings, never to be seen again, has been a perennial occurrence in the Vancouver Women's Caucus and other groups for these very reasons.

Just as women must not in any way be excluded from the decision-making process of the movement, so we must build the movement on a non-exclusionist basis in every respect. We must seek to bring all women, regardless of their political ideas, into the struggle around the demands of the women's liberation movement. We have to have confidence in the movement and in our ability to help it develop in an anti-capitalist direction. We must have confidence in women, in their ability to draw the necessary conclusions, on the basis of their experience in the movement, about the nature of their oppression and the society which is responsible for it.

The problem of exclusion, and its stifling effect on the movement, was brought sharply into focus around the Abortion Caravan last spring. While the campaign showed the tremendous possibilities before the movement, it was marred by the operation of a self-appointed clique leadership, and an unwillingness on the part of that leadership to work with women who had political disagreements with them.

These disagreements did not revolve around the demands of the Caravan. It should be possible for women to unite on the basis of agreed upon actions and demands without being forced to share an entire political philosophy. This is particularly important with women who are just becoming involved in the movement.

Along with the fight for democracy in our own ranks, our strategy must embody the concept of a mass, action-oriented movement. This is the concept of getting people into motion, into action -- not talking down to them, but organizing actions which are able to give expression to the mass opposition to the policies of the ruling class. Through their involvement in action, women can deepen their understanding of those issues. If there's one thing the ruling class in this country understands, it's thousands upon thousands of people organized and in motion, demonstrating in the streets, demanding change. This challenge to the legitimacy of their power is in fact the only logic that they do understand. Our actions must clearly place the responsibility for the oppression of women where it belongs, on the ruling class and the government of this country.

In the short history of the movement we have caught glimpses of the impact that the ideas of women's liberation can have when it moves out with bold mass actions. To date, the most effective, most powerful development has most decidedly been the abortion campaign and the Caravan to Ottawa. Free abortion on demand has emerged as one of the central mobilizing demands of the movement. It was around this demand that the movement took a decisive step forward and launched the first cross-country action involving women's liberation groups from different areas and with different philosophies; and not even the elements of misleadership in the campaign could deter a mass response to this demand. At every stop that the Caravan made, large numbers of women expressed support for the action, and began to identify with the women's liberation movement as a whole. The eyes of thousands of Canadians were focussed on the movement while we were in Ottawa -- they knew of the action, and many supported and defended it.

One of the most important questions facing the movement today is whether or not we will take advantage of the momentum that has been built up around the call for free abortion on demand, using it to escalate the struggle and to draw in new layers of women. It seems clear that if we were to continue to make the issue of abortion a key focus of women's liberation activity in the coming year, important gains can be made for the movement.

The issue of abortion is one that affects almost every woman in this society regardless of class, occupation or age, and for that reason thousands of women can be involved in the fight for free abortion on demand. Also, victory in this struggle will help to undermine one of the chief rationalizations for the oppression of women -- our vulnerability to unplanned pregnancy. It will help to throw into sharper relief the real causes of our oppression, which are economic and social, not biological.

Working with others

Finally, the growing movement for women's liberation must look for all the support it can find. It must build bridges to other organizations and movements fighting on behalf of oppressed people and enlist their aid. In particular, our movement should appeal to the organized trade union movement and the New Democratic Party, while at the same time maintaining our independent mass movement character. This orientation will not, as some fear, narrow women's concern with ending their own oppression but on the contrary it will give them a wider comprehension of the nature of that oppression and how to end it.

Relations with other organizations like the NDP have more than one aspect. For instance, pressure from the organized women's liberation movement can force the NDP to speak to our needs far more than it presently does. In return, the support of a movement with as broad a base of support as the NDP can do much to strengthen our movement. Already the NDP has come out in favour of universal child care, and free abortion on demand as a direct result of the growing support among women for these demands. As well, women's caucuses have begun to develop within the ranks of the NDP and these may well emerge as powerful tools in winning the NDP to the demands of women's liberation.

The organized union movement can obviously be of enormous assistance in our struggle for equality in the labour force. Organized labour is, in fact, one of the most powerful tools of the working class. The pressure which the woman's liberation movement puts on the trade unions to fight for their demands will also play a key role in democratizing those organizations by driving them in a revolutionary direction.

Women workers are part of the working class, and will not win their liberation without the liberation of that entire class. We have a duty to ourselves and to the rest of the working class to participate in the development of the new militant leaderships in the trade union movement, and to make women's liberation a major part of the programs on which this new leadership will build. We must have a leadership which will fight for the organizing of women.

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Gateway

Sports

Axemen fell Bisons 72-48

WOLFVILLE—Nobody in Winnipeg ever mentions the idea of a sweep in the three major sports for the Manitoba Bisons anymore.

That notion was ground to little bits this weekend by two teams at the opposite ends of the CIAU.

While UBC Thunderbirds were downing the hockey Bisons in straight games, Acadia Axemen were thrashing the basketball version of the Herd 72-48 here to capture the Canadian collegiate basketball title.

The Axemen threw a variety of

defenses at the Bisons, limiting the western crew to only five field goals in the first half. Acadia led 30-15 at the half as they took advantage of numerous Manitoba turnovers.

Acadia had thumped Loyola and Windsor to advance to the final, while the Bisons had dumped Waterloo.

All-Canadian American Rick Eaton led the Nova Scotians with 27 points. Westerners Ron Thorsen and Tim Tollesrup were also named to the All-Canadian team. They are the only bona-fide Canadians on the dream squad.

Gibson second in scoring . . .

CALGARY—University of British Columbia centre Bob McAneeley has withstood Jack Gibson of Alberta to win the Western Canada Intercollegiate Hockey League scoring race.

The Thunderbirds' rookie — a former star with the junior Edmonton Oil Kings—sat out the last weekend with a shoulder injury while Gibson scored 11 points in two games with the last-place Victoria Vikings.

McAneeley finished the season with 52 points, a league record. His 30 goals were also a record for the league. Gibson had 49 points on 25 goals and 24 assists. The Alberta forward scored seven goals in the final game, won 18-1 by Alberta, and that feat is a modern scoring mark for the WCIAA.

Both McAneeley and Gibson finished ahead of the previous points record of 45 set jointly in 1968-69 by the Alberta pair of Milt Hohol and Wayne Wiste. The latter's record of 28 assists remains intact.

Rod Lindquist of the league champion Manitoba Bisons finished third in scoring with 43 points while Brandon's Roy McLachlan and Tom Williamson of the Thunderbirds each had 42 points.

Another record was established by the Bisons' rugged defenceman, Wayne Fleming, who sat out 100 minutes in penalties.

The University of Manitoba goaltending pair of Grant Clay and

Larry Holton allowed the least goals (59) and combined for a leading 2.88 mark. Clay's individual performance through nine games was 2.77 while Holton had a 3.00 mark in slightly more than 11 outings.

The Bisons finished first with a 16-4 won-lost record and beat out Alberta Golden Bears two straight in their semi-final. Second place Thunderbirds knocked off the third place Calgary Dinosaurs in the other best-of-three semi-finals. The T'Birds were 15-5 and the Dinnies 13-7.

Following are the standings and top scorers at the conclusion of league play.

FINAL STANDINGS

| | W | L | F | A | Pts. |
|--------------|----|----|-----|-----|------|
| Manitoba | 16 | 4 | 114 | 59 | 32 |
| UBC | 15 | 5 | 132 | 69 | 30 |
| Calgary | 13 | 7 | 111 | 68 | 26 |
| Alberta | 12 | 8 | 131 | 74 | 24 |
| Saskatchewan | 10 | 10 | 90 | 103 | 20 |
| Winnipeg | 6 | 14 | 63 | 120 | 12 |
| Brandon | 4 | 16 | 96 | 124 | 8 |
| Victoria | 3 | 17 | 53 | 173 | ■ |

Includes two losses by Alberta for use of ineligible players and four losses by Brandon for same rule violation.

TOP SCORERS

| | G | A | Pts. | PIM |
|---------------------|----|----|------|-----|
| McAneeley, B.C. | 30 | 22 | 52 | 24 |
| Gibson, Alta. | 25 | 24 | 49 | 26 |
| Lindquist, Man. | 17 | 26 | 43 | 29 |
| McLachlan, Brandon | 25 | 17 | 42 | 48 |
| Williamson, B.C. | 17 | 25 | 42 | 88 |
| Miles, Manitoba | 28 | 13 | 41 | 10 |
| Wilcox, B.C. | 15 | 24 | 39 | 48 |
| Buchanan, B.C. | 18 | 20 | 38 | 26 |
| Poon, Alta. | 13 | 24 | 37 | 2 |
| Reddick, Alta. | 19 | 17 | 36 | 19 |
| F. Richardson, Cal. | 14 | 21 | 35 | 54 |

...and makes first dream team

CALGARY — The four Western Canada Intercollegiate Hockey League play-off teams swept all 12 positions in the league's all-star balloting, it was announced last week.

The second place British Columbia Thunderbirds nailed down four positions, including three on the first team, while Alberta Golden Bears and Calgary Dinosaurs had three players named and the first place Manitoba Bisons two.

Thunderbirds' centre Bob McAneeley was the only unanimous choice but he was joined on the first team by defenceman Jack Moores and goaltender Ian Wilkie from UBC.

McAneeley led the WCIAHL in scoring with 30 goals and 22 assists for a record 52 points. Wilkie played 11 games in goal for the T'Birds when he joined the club after Christmas and compiled a 3.7 average while picking up one shut-out.

Golden Bears were awarded two first-team positions with captain Steve Carlyle claiming the other

defence position and Jack Gibson a spot on the forward line. He is joined up front by Calgary's Frank Richardson.

Gibson finished second in scoring with 49 points for Alberta while Richardson had 35 for the Dinnies.

The Bisons, who lost to UBC this weekend in the best-of-three league championship series in Winnipeg, had goaler Grant Clay and centre Rod Lindquist chosen on the second team. Lindquist scored 43 points for Manitoba while Clay compiled a fine 2.85 mark in goal for the Bisons.

Both members of the second team defence were with the Dinosaurs. Named were Terry Brown and John Jenkins.

Second team forwards are Gerry Hornby of the Alberta team and Barry Wilcox of the Thunderbirds. Wilcox scored 39 points for Manitoba and Hornby 18 for the Bears.

Clay was first team all-star last season when he toiled with the University of Winnipeg Wesmen.

Judo boys add scalp to belts
Golden Bear tournament latest conquest

And the judo team keeps rolling along.

Ron Powell's squad added yet another scalp to their black, brown, blue, orange, yellow and white belts this weekend as they won their own first annual Golden Bear Invitational Tournament.

Bears won five of nine divisions and outpointed Red Deer 20-9 in the five-man team competition.

In the black and brown belt division, it was Guy Sanada of Alberta in the lightweight class, Ron Powell, also of Alberta, in the middleweight class, Casey Van Kooten of the Bears in the light middleweight section and Ron Cousins of Red Deer in the heavyweight division.

In the blue belt and below competition, Bears won two of five classes and finished second in two others. Greg Wheeler of Lethbridge was tops in the featherweight division, with Barry Kwan of the Edmonton YMCA second.

Andy Ferrence of Alberta captured the lightweight division, while George Cernes of the YMCA finished second.

George's brother Harry won the middleweight class, with Peter Bo-Lassen of the Bears second.

Mike Brosseau of Alberta finished first in the light heavyweight class, while teammate Steve Shmaltz was second.

Bob Potts of Lethbridge won the heavyweight section.

The five-man Alberta team of Russ Powell, Sanada, Frank van Ginhoven, Van Kooten and Rick Seibel netted 20 points to capture the team title.



"GOTCHA!"
... a judo-ite goes for one

—Barry Headrick photo

Thunderbirds squeak past Bisons;
series features overtime victories

WINNIPEG—UBC Thunderbirds overcame the problems encountered by the Alberta Golden Bears in the semi-finals to defeat the University of Manitoba Bisons in two straight games in the Western Canada Intercollegiate Hockey League finals here.

Norm Park banged home the winner at 9:45 of overtime to enable the T'Birds to wrap up the series with a 7-6 victory. The contest was the second overtime contest in as many nights as UBC grabbed the opening game of the series 5-3 Friday night.

Alberta encountered rather strange refereeing as well as the problems associated with playing in Bisons' Gardens when they dropped two straight games to the Bisons.

The Bisons outplayed the UBC club for the majority of the game but appeared to tire in the third period. The Herd held a 4-1 lead after one period and owned a 6-4 lead after 40 minutes.

Along with Park the T'Bird scorers were Barry Wilcox with two, Doug Buchanan, Bob MacAneeley, Rich Longpre and Roy Sakaki.

Manitoba marksmen were Andy Miles and Rod Lindquist with two each while Jim Trosky and Garry Hammerback added singles. Ian Wilkie handled 51 shots in the UBC cage while the Bisons' Grant Clay looked at 30 UBC shots.

Coach Bob Hindmarch now takes his Thunderbirds to Sudbury, Ontario, for the national championships beginning on Thursday and concluding on Saturday.

Western gymnasts play second
fiddle in CIAU championships

Special to The Gateway

TORONTO—Not exactly an outstanding weekend for Western gymnasts.

The Western Canada Intercollegiate Athletic Association and the Alberta Golden Bears found themselves playing second fiddle to gymnasts from the East this weekend.

The WCIAA finished third in the men's conference competition and second in the women's, and the Golden Bear team placed third behind host York University and McMaster in the team competition here in the CIAU gymnastics finals.

York finished first in the team section to lead the Ontario Intercollegiate Athletic Association to the conference championship. The Ontario-Quebec Athletic Association was second in the conference division.

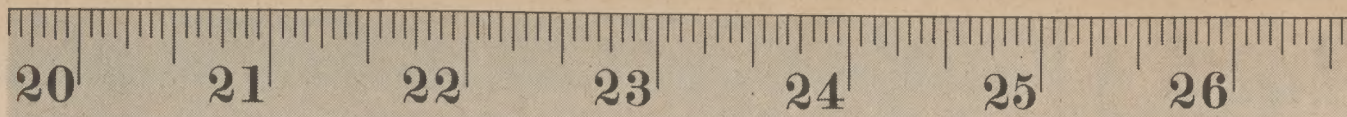
Steve Mitryk of McMaster repeated as individual title winner, a feat which he first performed in Edmonton at the CIAU finals last year. Tom Kinsman of York was runnerup in the individual competition.

The O'Brien twins, Dale and Darryl, were Alberta's best performers, as Dale reached the finals in the parallel bar, Darryl in the high bar, and both competed in the rings finals.

Keith Carter of the University of Manitoba finished first in the floor exercises, and Saskatoon's Tim Sedgewick tied for first in vaulting and second in the floor exercises for the WCIAA.

Susan Buchanan of Toronto captured the individual womens' title, while Glenna Sebastian of Saskatoon finished second overall.

Meanwhile at Waterloo, Ann Hall's Pandas captured the team title in the CIAU women's swimming finals. The Golden Bear swimmers placed second to Toronto in the men's finals the week before.



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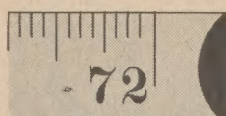
It contains the profile of our corporation. Titled "Economic Growth and Quality of Life," it tells in part the story of some 16,000 people and how they meet challenges and contribute to a highly diversi-

fied industry, the nation and the world. The kit documents their successes...and future objectives. Read it, and you'll still have questions. But "Economic Growth and Quality of Life" will be a useful yardstick for measuring job opportunities with AMAX...or any other company.

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Friday, March 12

3:00 to 7:00 p.m.

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Live Entertainment

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PLEASE CLIP OUT

Because this is the last publishing week of The Gateway, the remaining Friday Socials are scheduled as follows:

March 12

March 26

April 2

Please clip out and tuck away for handy reference.

PLEASE CLIP OUT

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More about campus insurance

Elsie Ross is quite correct in most of the allegations on Campus Insurance but she didn't finish it.

The insurance industry including the companies named in the previous letter and the Provincial Department of Insurance have been moving as quickly as the law and circumstances allow in order to clear up this unfortunate situation.

Effective immediately all questions, claims, requests for service or renewal should be directed to McColl Insurance Services Ltd., at 6915 - 92A Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta, or by phone at 466-4175.

In the event a premium has been paid and a receipt or cancelled cheque is held as evidence, then one of two alternatives is available. Any unearned premium will be refunded to the client or a policy of insurance will be issued.

The insurance industry is one of the few businesses where the public has almost complete protection from the faulty operation of a sales agency force, because of control of the agents by insurance companies.

As we realize the difficult

financial position some of the students have been left in by the actions of Campus, everything possible to rectify the situation will be done.

McColl Insurance Services Ltd.
S. M. McColl

Please note that the insurance companies underwriting the Campus Insurance Associates were not responsible for the actions of the CIA, as they had discontinued serving them before the difficulties arose concerning Raymond Despina. Despina has informed The Gateway that he has been assured his money will be refunded by the insurance companies involved, and that any other students involved in the same matter should contact the above company.

Marcuse at last replies

The following letter was in response to a letter from The Gateway containing an excerpt from one of Marcuse's books which appeared in The Gateway, and a copy of a letter from a woman requesting he put whatever he was talking about into simpler English. We asked him for a reply to the woman's letter.

Thanks for your letter of January 25. I don't think I want to

respond to the letter you sent. It was a letter that was sent to you. Since I am unable to express complicated things in "simple English"—I hope I shall continue being unable to do so.

Sincerely yours,
Herbert Marcuse

"Meddled and Muddled"?

Disraeli was fond of alliteration which has more power than is generally supposed when he wrote to Lord Gray de Witton at a Bath Election, he said that the Whigs had "Meddled and Muddled."

This phrase ran through England.

Trudeau is fond of words that sound alike, he just said "fuddle duddle."

This phrase runs through Canada.

Dora Rozenberg
history 3



UH... Yeah... THE REVOLUTION'S
OVER AND... UM... WE'VE WON!

COLOR NIGHT (Awards)

SUNDAY, MARCH 21, 8 p.m.

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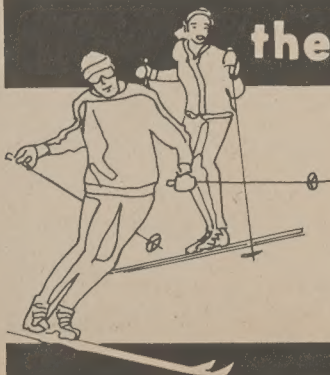
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STAFF THIS ISSUE—How many times in one night can one poor snake hear, "Sigh, only one more issue, thank God!" without realizing that his brood is about to depart for another year. Harvey was all broken up about it and slithered into the Fine Arts Office for some moral rearmament (not to be confused with the reactionaries of the same name). Those grinding out the second last paper, and not a tear in sight, were Elsie Ross, Mike Daniels, Bob Beal, Jim Taylor, Bob Blair, Dorothy Constable, Joe Chi, Ken Irving, Terry Malanchuk, Ron Ternoway, Ron Dutton, and Winston Gereluk. This, by the way, is Mrs. Harvey, a liberated woman-snake since the days of the suffragettes.

editor-in-chief Judy Samoil
news editor Ellen Nygaard
fine arts editor Ross Harvey
sports editor Bob Anderson
photo editors Barry Headrick
John Hushagen
official head ... Harvey G. Thomgirt

The views expressed by this paper are those of The Gateway staff and not necessarily those of the students' union or the University. The editor-in-chief is legally responsible for all material published herein.

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PAGE FIFTEEN

TUESDAY, MARCH 9, 1971

Why Human Liberation?

We all see it.

A housewife knows her world has become meaningless when, after five years of marriage, she can no longer talk to her husband. She does not know why, so a marriage counsellor tells her to join the bridge club, do volunteer work at the hospital, and buy a wig. It doesn't work, but she doesn't realize that what was to be a cure is only a masking of the symptoms.

Probably the greatest inhumanity in this society is the fact that we can not understand our reality merely by living it.

A university student sleeps 14 hours a day, shakes when he sees his professor, and tries to avoid touching or talking to people in elevators. All he wants to do is get a job where he knows, without subtleties or uncertainties, his responsibilities and his limitations. But he will never know them.

The struggle inside these people's minds is one of trying to understand why. Why we cannot enjoy work; why we cannot have simple, loving relationships with others.

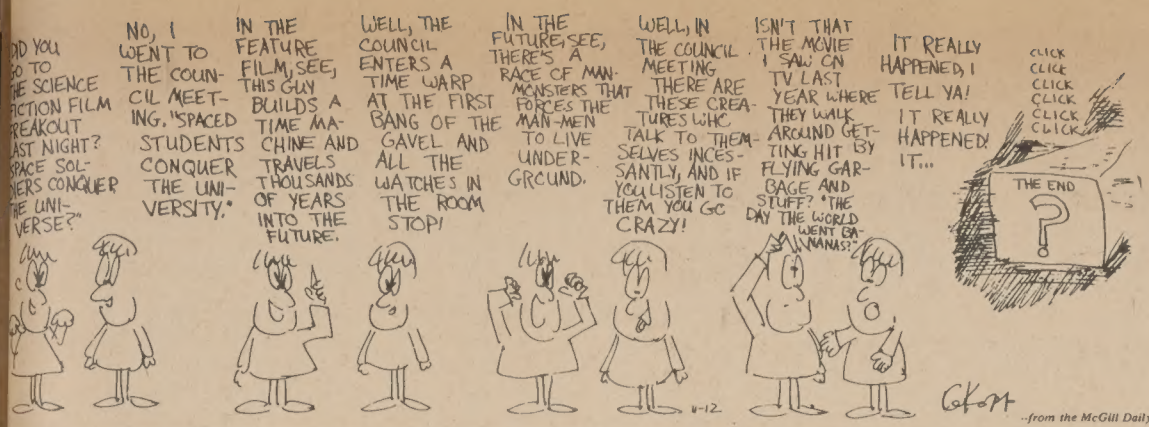
Women's liberation is not a threatening spectre in this already frightening world. It is only one part of a struggle for human liberation.

It is not an attempt to unfetter the minds and bodies of women, or to bind more tightly all men.

As long as one half of the human race is enslaved merely on the basis of sex, and as long as all are bound by the common condition that they are not allowed to see or understand their common reality, no one will be liberated.

Think, for a moment, of a slave-master structure similar to that existing in the southern United States before the Civil War. The masters, few and weak as they were, absolutely depended upon their slaves. They could not survive without them. But the slaves did not need their masters. They populated the land, they worked on the land, they were fed from the land.

Human liberation, and women's liberation, is only that: a movement to rid all slaves of their masters — whether their master be General Motors, the Catholic Church, or the learned restrictions within their own minds.



Pollution---how about the university?

Pollution control must begin at home. At the University of Alberta, however, it has yet to start. Students and faculty are quick to criticize Chemcell, but happily overlook their own contributions to the ever increasing pollution problem.

It has come to our attention that the new cafeteria in the Central Academic Building plans to use *only* disposable dishes and cutlery. The plates will be paper, the cups, styrofoam, and the cutlery, plastic.

The exponential increase in trash in recent years has become a major headache for all large cities. Sanitary landfill sites are at a premium today. Many disposables, when burned, produce poisonous gases. Styrofoam, for example, produces hydrochloric acid (HCl) and mustard gas. If you have any doubts, try this experiment: build a fire and put in a styrofoam cup or a few plastic spoons (these are becoming increasingly common in SUB cafeteria), then lean over and take a deep breath. If you survive, think about how you would

like to breathe ever increasing amounts of this sort of thing in the future.

What can be done about this situation? The Food Services *could* wash the dishes! Certainly this costs money, but what will it cost to get rid of the mountains of trash? What will it cost in terms of the decreased health we will suffer due to the polluted air we must breathe? Does SUB cafeteria really have to wrap every piece of cake and cheese and every sandwich in cellophane? Many other cafeterias do not. The Food Service should be able to predict the demand for each food item, and thus eliminate the need to package every item to last almost indefinitely.

And what can you, as an individual, do? Think about it. Every time you have a ten-cent cup of coffee, how much trash do you leave behind? A styrofoam cup? A plastic stirrer? A wax coated paper milk container (printed in Sweden)? It takes little mathematical genius to compute the resulting garbage if every person on campus enjoys

only one cup of coffee per day. The computations become horrifying, if we total them for a term, a year, or a decade. This is not unrealistic, because ironically, our disposables are here to stay! These symbols of our affluent society are difficult to dispose of. They do not rot; they simply clutter up the landscape in ever increasing heaps. They can not be burned (economically!) without producing poisonous gases. Man chooses to make "disposable" items out of permanent materials!

Unlike the nursery rhyme dish which ran away with the spoon, our styrofoam cups and plastic spoons will be with us for a long, long time. With these ideas in mind, we would like the Dept. of Housing and Food Services to reconsider the use of disposable tableware in their cafeterias.

- Patricia Romans—genetics
- Georgia Hoffman—geology
- Marcia Kennedy—Library sci
- Susan Halpenny—library sci
- Patricia Murray—phys ed
- Marie White—nursing
- Elizabeth Speers—microbiol
- Kathy Martin—zoology
- Steve Tapper—zoology
- Marilyn Corey—education
- Janice Brown—phys ed
- MaryAnn McLees—nursing
- Shirley Forrest—nursing
- Sharon Hornsby—grad studies

Hypocrisy and the C.A.B.

Tuesday, after looking over the anti-pollution display in Rutherford, I had lunch in the Central Academic cafeteria for the first and possibly last time. The contradiction blew my head. Paper plates, bowls and cups. Plastic spoons, forks and knives. The amount of garbage produced makes SUB look impeccable. And that's bad. Anyone who holds any opinions against pollution and simultaneously patronizes that cafeteria is either severely deluded or a flagrant hypocrite.

Boycott.
Depose the disposable society.
Steve Kuric
arts 2



THE OTHER END OF THE HORN OF PLENTY

"NO-PEST STRIP" MAY BE HARMFUL

Some concern has been expressed recently in connection with a form of air contaminant commonly used in homes. For aesthetic reasons rather than as a necessity many houses, workplaces and shops now contain devices designed to continuously

release toxic fumes of pesticides to ensure freedom from flies and mosquitoes.

The principal product is marketed in Canada by Shell under the brand name 'NO-PEST STRIP'. In the States a variety of similar products is available to

the public in addition to the Shell brand. These devices comprise a strip of resin sheet impregnated with the insecticide DDVP (2,2-dichlorovinyl dimethyl phosphate) which releases a vapor at low concentration for a three month period.

In animals the primary effect of DDVP is on the nervous system where it interferes with cholinesterase activity. There is additional evidence that it may also interact with enzymes in the liver thereby altering blood levels of certain hormones.

The toxicological studies reveal the following:

1. Brief exposure to high concentrations of DDVP or continuous exposure to low levels can diminish blood plasma cholinesterase in humans, horses, sheep, cows and rats.
2. Under conditions of poor ventilation and low humidity levels of DDVP from these strips can approach those likely to produce effects on plasma cholinesterase.
3. Acute, toxic effects resulting from use of these strips in a normal home are most unlikely. The only people who might be in some danger are those who already have liver disease.

The most feared effects are the production of cancer, birth defects and genetic mutations. If the question is asked 'Does DDVP cause such effects in animals when inhaled over long periods?' it cannot be answered because no study has been completed. The majority of the research has concentrated on ingestion of the pesticide and no attempts to discover possible effects upon offspring of exposed individuals is known. It is important to emphasize the need for studies which deal with the respiratory path rather than ingestion. Any material which is swallowed is forced to pass through protective mechanisms before being carried to other parts of the body but inhaled compounds can be absorbed directly into the blood stream and thus reach all body tissues within seconds of intake.

Chromosome Breakage

Tests conducted with germinating onion seeds exposed to an atmosphere containing DDVP showed that breakage of chromosomes could occur. This is known as a radiomimetic effect. The biologist who conducted this work gave the following warning:

"The great dilution and rapid metabolism of many of the radiomimetic agents in the human body would greatly reduce the possible carcinogenic and mutagenic effects in man, but the possible dangers should be recognized. The cumulative and possible synergistic effects of alcohol, tea or coffee, artificial sweeteners, food additives, radiomimetic drugs and constant exposure to the fumes of home insecticides in addition to the radioactive fall-out in this atomic age, could increase the incidence of deleterious mutations in man."

In Canada the responsibility for regulating pesticides rests with the Department of Agriculture (Plant Products Division) and all toxicological and residue data is submitted to the Department of National Health and Welfare (Food and Drug Directorate) for review and they main-

tain a close liaison with the Department of Agriculture.

According to a letter received May, 1970 from the FDD the Strips marketed in Canada have always borne the warning 'Do not use in areas where the chronically ill may be exposed'. Furthermore it was stated that the chances of residues remaining in foods as a result of using such a DDVP strip would be negligible with respect to toxic effects.

Use in Restaurants

If we now consider the actual package which can be bought at most retail outlets and Shell gas stations in Edmonton, certain points should be noted.

1. Pictures on the exterior of the carton show (a) a woman hanging a strip in the kitchen, (b) a strip hanging in a living room, (c) a strip over an occupied bed.

2. A warning on the outside of the carton to this effect: CAUTION: keep out of reach of children. Wash hands after handling. Do not remove strip from envelope until ready for use.

3. Inside the carton the envelope enclosing the strip bears information on the method and place of use in addition to the warning about the chronically ill. Specifically, use is advocated in restaurants, food processing plants and storage rooms.

Necessity Questioned

In view of the potential and as yet uninvestigated hazards of continual exposure to DDVP fumes which may in some way interact with other environmental contaminants it is questionable whether the warnings appearing on Canadian versions of the NO-PEST STRIP are sufficiently explicit in view of the accompanying illustrations. More important perhaps we should consider the necessity for general availability of such devices for what, in most cases, are merely aesthetic reasons. Can the average housewife be expected to weigh all the possible effects of using the multitude of sprays, food additives and pesticides against their benefits?

Perhaps, in the circumstances we as citizens should seek a better understanding of the criteria used in scrutinizing chemicals for sale to the general public. Is sufficient testing of new products conducted on the chronic rather than toxic effects? Do the warnings which appear sufficiently explain the potential hazard when these devices are used in the home with the many other chemicals in common usage?

Profs to be scored

The Students' Union is preparing a course guide evaluating courses and professors teaching the courses.

B. McIntosh is the editor of the guide which will evaluate Arts, Science, and Education courses.

Questionnaires for Education Courses will be distributed in the classrooms March 8-12, March 15-19 for Arts and March 22-26 for Science. Students are asked to use lead pencils for the questionnaires.

The course guide will be available in September.



WHY DON'T WE JUST POUR THE BEER DOWN

... the toilet and eliminate the middleman?

Author declares the medium is a mess

By JIM TAYLOR

"There are three important mass media in Canada: radio, television, and films," said Lister Sinclair, noted Canadian newsman . . . and documentary film maker. "The press used to be, but their importance is decreasing."

Mr. Sinclair was giving an informal and unstructured talk on "The Media and Your Mind" to an audience of 80 in the Dinwoodie Room last Tuesday evening. Feedback from the audience determined the direction of his talk. He frequently tossed out questions for his audience to think about.

"There were five television programs last year which over half the population of Canada watched. They were, a hockey game, a hockey game, a hockey game, the Academy Awards, and the Miss Teenage Canada Pageant." A groan emanated from the audience.

"I want you to remember the groan you just gave," he said, "because it brings us to an interesting question." Should the media cater to the vulgar taste of the masses, or should it give them what they ought to have? The question was left unanswered.

Mr. Sinclair discussed the media's effect on people.

For television and movies there are two extreme kinds of pace: the slow pace which is rare, typified by Andy Warhol's films, and the more common very rapid pace. Chris Chapman's split screen masterpiece 'Ontario' at Expo was very influential setting a rapid pace, he said. The film ran for 20 minutes, but had the film footage of a 5½ hour movie.

Television commercials also have a very rapid pace. They cost up to \$1,000 per second to make compared to about \$50 per second for films. If you expose yourself to the media (and you don't have to), it can have a very strong effect on your sense of psychological time, he said.

Art and the media occupy your time and intentions, and try to get you used to their pace. The danger of the media is that they feed on raw emotions. The deliberate rousing of emotions like fear or hatred for exploitation is wrong, he said.

The media can only be influential when they are reinforcing a previously believed myth, maintained Sinclair. It is most influential to children because that is where the myths are implanted.

A member of the audience asked about Marshall McLuhan. "I think McLuhan is a lot like Columbus," said Mr. Sinclair, "he discovered a new continent, but was wrong about everything in it."

He raised the question "should art be a process or a product?" He felt that everyone should have the experience of the art process, no matter what the product looked like.

Mr. Sinclair concluded his talk with, "I think we should all go home. I'm suffocating."